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INSURANCE
Fire, Life and Marine
CASH CAPITAL REPRESENTING
\$5,099,000.
Hartford Fire Insurance Company

Oldest Company in the field.	Incorporated 18
Assets,	\$1,000,000
Springfield Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	
Springfield, Mass.	
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS,	\$460,000
Manhattan Fire Insurance Company	
The oldest Co. in N. Y. Incorporated 1801.	
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS,	\$800,000
Niagara Fire Insurance Company	
New York City.	
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS,	\$816,000
Phoenix Fire Insurance Company,	
Brooklyn, N. Y.	
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS,	\$587,757.15
Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company	
New York City.	
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS,	\$880,000
New York Life Insurance Company	
CASH CAPITAL AND RESERVE	\$21,000,000
Office, Pearl's Clock Bldg.	F. WHITAKER, Agent

1862 - - - - - 1862

MERCHANTS' DESPATCH
FAST FREIGHT LINE!

American Express Co., Proprietors
New York and Boston

FORWARDING GOODS TO THE WEST AND SOUTH-WEST.
By this line running weekly except the regular Express Co.
Forwarding goods at a more expeditious rate than
New York and Boston, will be given.
Through receipts will be given at 15 Murray, New
York, and 40 Washington Street, Boston.
Mark well this advertisement.

"MERCHANTS' DESPATCH"
and deliver at depot corner of Broadway and Third
streets, New York, and Western 1st St., Boston, Mass.
General offices in Old Bridge Dept of Lake Shore
B. & N. Y. R. R. at Buffalo, N. Y., and St. Louis, Mo.
O. M. WARREN, Agent, P. O. S. MARSH, Sup't.
At the office of the Am. Ex. Co., Jacksonville, Wis.
and London.

D. W. LEWIS
HAS JUST RECEIVED A
NEW STOCK
OF Guns, Revolvers, Bowls-Rifles, Flasks, Pouches,
Saddles, &c.

Great Bargains in Millinery

HAT-ORAMA is now selling her largest stock of new and fashionable winter hats, in Velvet, Satin, Straw, and a great variety of other fine materials. Her stock will be reduced, as usual made or ordered.

BONNETS GIVEN AWAY!

To make room for her spring goods, and ladies will find even now, as "hat-time," an assortment of millinery.

Old Bonnets of her customers will be restituted and made like new, without any charge.

Dresses made or cut to order, and the newest modes furnished for a mere nothing. Please call and see us before purchasing elsewhere.

Finishing Broom, Making America Good, over March 1st, Clonting Street, New York City, de Solferino.

HOOP SKIRTS.

This day received a large invoice of Bradley's Crocheted Ladies', Misses' and Children's—

Unmovable, Wide Tap, Ocean Foam—and other popularities of

Hoop Skirts.

Call and see them. (ap18d1) O. K. WENNATT.

WANTED!

recruits for the 8th Regiment of Infantry
of the:

REGULAR ARMY!

THE 8th Regiment offers superior inducements to all Patriots. They being sure from the moment of their enlistment of Good Pay, Clothing, Rations and being commanded by Experienced Officers. Terms of enlistment **THREE YEARS.**

**Pay per Month, \$13,
\$13, \$13.**

In case a soldier becomes disabled, he is sure of a good home at the Soldier's Rest, or a Pension for life. Apply for further information at No. 2 Hyatt House block, of

**O. V. B. AIKEN, 2d Lt.,
8th Infantry U. S. Army,
Recruiting Officer,**
noidm

MADE IN U.S.A. MADE IN U.S.A. MADE IN U.S.A.

SPECTACLES

[illegible]

F. THOMPSON has returned to Jacksonville and fitted up his room in **Island style**, over **Griffin's** Drug Store, opposite the **First National Bank**, where he is now doing business.

MAKES PICTURES

The citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity in all styles, as good as the best can be made, and a little cheaper than any place.

Also **Plates and** **Examine specimens and list of prices** and satisfy yourself before purchasing pictures.

My 28d, 1861. my28d1awf

Choice Havana Segars!

None ^{extraordinary} ^{like} them in this city. Call and try them, at **Griffin's** Drug Store.

my28d1awf **GRiffin's DRUG STORE.**

REMOVAL!

MR. E. B. RICE, ARTIST.

AS removed from his rare to the corner of Main and **Second** streets, where he would be happy to serve his old customers and as many new ones as will favor him with a call.

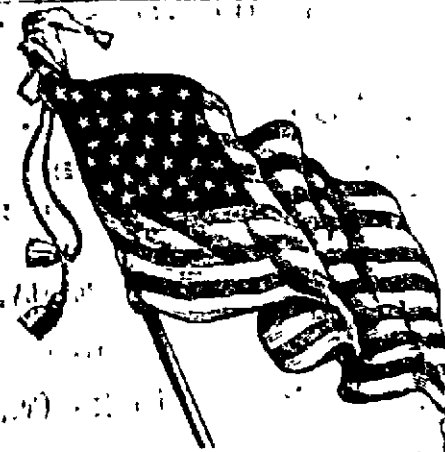
my28d1awf **RICE & ARNOLD.**

Drugs, Chemicals,

Patent Medicines, & Dye Stuffs,

at **Wholesale and** **well bought,**

TALLMAN & COLLINS,



Forever float that standard sheet—Where breathes the foe but falls before us? With Freedom's soil beneath our feet, And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS,
(Unexpired Term.)
WALTER D. MCINDOE,
of Marathon county.

The Resignation of the Cabinet.

The rumored resignation of Mr. Seward, followed by that of the remainder of the cabinet, and of Gen. Halleck, is confirmed. The public will, we believe, be well pleased with Mr. Seward's resignation. He has lost the confidence of the country almost entirely, and he will go out of office with great unanimity.

It is said, to-day, that the President declares his steadfast determination to carry out his proclamation of emancipation; and it is not improbable that he will construct a cabinet that will cordially second this determination. It is pretty generally hoped that Mr. Chase will be retained.

The resignation of Gen. Halleck, we hope will be accepted. He is not the man for the place, and there appears to be no real necessity for a General-in-Chief. Let each commander be made responsible for his own department, and carry out his own plans. No man at Washington is able to conduct the campaigns of this extended country. Let our generals become emancipated from the trammels of red tape at the national capital.

We believe this blow-up in the cabinet will be beneficial to the country, and are confident that it is worth as much as a victory in the field.

Back Again.

It is rumored, this afternoon, that Mr. Seward has resumed the portfolio of secretary of state, and that Chase is considering what he will do.

Judge Doolittle and the Senatorship.

The Racine Advocate accuses us of making "scurrilous attacks" upon Senator Doolittle, asserting that he has faithfully represented the republicans of this state, and charges that those who oppose his election are actuated by "selfish motives."

That we have always treated Senator Doolittle with great fairness and forbearance, all our readers know. We have refrained from making any severe criticism on his political course, and have certainly said nothing which the most jealous-minded could fairly construe into a personal attack. We have pursued this course because we have never had the least feeling of unkindness towards the Senator, personally, no favor have we ever asked of him of any kind, and he has therefore never given us offence by a refusal. We have never asked appointments of him, and he has therefore never denied assistance in that way. We have been independent of him in this and all other respects, as he has been of us. How then can we rightfully be accused of opposing him at this time from personal and selfish motives?

It seems, however, that our forbearance towards him, when we thought him wrong in his political utterances and acts have not been appreciated. The Advocate is known throughout the state to be the mouth-piece and organ of Senator Doolittle. One of its editors holds a lucrative office, the gift of the Senator; that paper always moves in the direction which he indicates, and we are, therefore, disposed to look beyond the agent to the principal in replotting to the Advocate's attack. If in the course of the discussion of the senatorial question, which must now follow, in consequence of what has been said by the Senator's organ, there shall be sharp and pointed criticisms of his course in the senate, and, possibly, personalities, (although we hope the latter may be avoided,) the public will understand and know, who began that sort of warfare.

We have been impelled by a sense of duty to oppose the re-election of Senator Doolittle. One strong reason for our opposition is that we understand the Senator and his friends will, if he is re-elected, claim, as the Advocate claims in advance, that the republican party, as a party, endorse and approve his course in the senate. We do not think this is true.

We have always been disposed to pass over the fact that Judge Doolittle left the democratic party and gave in his adhesion to the republicans in 1860, long after the party issues in the presidential canvass of that year were made up, and after the democratic had held a convention to nominate a candidate for congress, in which Judge Doolittle was an unsuccessful candidate, provided he should give evidence in his subsequent course that his somewhat remarkable and sudden conversion to republican principles was full and unconditional, with no proclivities towards a relapse to proslavery democracy.

But we do not think the senator has given this evidence, fully and satisfactorily. In his speech of the 19th of March on emancipation and colonization, he indulges in the expression of sentiments which we cannot but condemn. We do not believe it is a part of the mission of the republican party to excite and inflame the unjust prej-

udice which exists against the African race in this country, and to labor to prove that if they are made free they will spread over the north and compete with the whites in the labor market. These are the only principles democrats have left—they are the two last planks in their old party platform. It is the staple of their speeches and writings everywhere, and without harping upon negro degradation and negro emigration northward, they could not exist a single day as a party. Let them enjoy a full monopoly of such unworthy ideas.

It seems to us that an enlightened statesman, aiming to be anti-slavery in his sentiments and to represent an anti-slavery party ought not to pander to these prejudices, which serve only to rivet the chains stronger upon the slave. On this subject the Senator declares that the white and black race cannot live peacefully side by side in this country. He says this is not a racial prejudice. "It has its foundations deeper: it is in the very instincts of our nature; it is in the very instincts of our nature, which are stronger and oftentimes truer than reason itself." Again he says "it is simply an impossibility, our very instincts are against it." He also quotes approvingly the declaration of Jefferson that "the two races, equally free, cannot live in the same government." If this is true, and Senator Doolittle says it is, then the desires and hopes of freedom for this race by the republicans of Wisconsin and of the north, are vain and useless; for they can never live separately. That is, 4,500,000 negroes in this country can never be removed from our territory. It is a physical impossibility to accomplish this task; and yet, our Senator has labored upon this hobby of his incessantly since his election to the senate. He has given it more attention than all other questions and duties put together. He had his colonization scheme grafted into the bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, into the bill for the collection of taxes in the insurrectionary districts, and into the confiscation bill. This is his work, but all the money he has caused to be appropriated for this object is thrown away—precious treasure wasted, if used, when we need all our resources so much at this time for the suppression of the rebellion.

Look at the impossibility of this visionary scheme. There are 4,500,000 negroes in this country, of whom 4,000,000 are slaves. Suppose we attempt to transport them all out of the country, and provide them homes in "some tropical region." Gathering them at a seaport for embarkation and sending them to their new place of abode, say Central America, will cost \$50 apiece, which is \$225,000,000. To this add \$100 apiece for subsistence until they can grow crops for themselves, \$150,000,000. Add another \$25 apiece for implements, seed, &c., to begin with, \$112,000,000. Total, \$787,000,000. This is not an unreasonable estimate, and we have not the least doubt it would cost a much larger sum, as it would require many years to complete the undertaking, and the increase amounts to 100,000 each year.

It is such an extravagant enterprise as this that Senator Doolittle would counsel the nation to enter upon while we are engaged in a life and death struggle with the rebellion. We do not believe the republicans of Wisconsin are prepared to endorse it, by the election of his author and chief supporter to the United States senate.

It is on account of his belief in the natural and permanent inferiority of the African race and the impossibility of their existence in this country in a state of freedom, side by side with the white race, that he is desirous of plunging the country into endless debt to attempt their deportation to some other country. According to the Senator's theory, if it is proved to be an impossibility to deport them from the United States, then they must be enslaved, because "the two races equally free cannot live in the same government," and the natural and logical conclusion is that he would favor the destiny of slavery for these 4,500,000 of people. Emancipation without colonization he cannot favor if he believes that our "trustees," and therefore his, and the logical conclusion is that he would favor the destiny of slavery for these 4,500,000 of people. Emancipation without colonization he cannot favor if he believes that our "trustees," and therefore his, and the logical conclusion is that he would favor the destiny of slavery for these 4,500,000 of people.

These are some of the reasons for our opposition to the re-election of Judge Doolittle. We have others to offer at a future time in relation to his colonization speech, his course on confiscation, and some of his appointments.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.—A diminutive Clark street druggist, of secession proclivities, the Chicago Tribune states, went into Smith & Dwyer's drug store on Lake street, Friday, and commenced rejoicing over the fearful slaughter of Union troops at Fredericksburg. A clerk in the store promptly informed him that he didn't allow such talk in that store, took him by the throat and pitched him out. A short shift, stout rope, and convenient lamp post would have been a more appropriate fete for that man who rejoices over Union calamities in this hour of mourning. His punishment was too light by far.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.—We learn from the Madison Journal that E. D. Immel has been appointed first lieutenant and Marcus Amsden, of this city, second lieutenant in the 12th Wisconsin battery. We are well pleased with the appointment of Mr. Amsden, but that of Immel ought not to have been made. We are somewhat surprised that the governor should have made the appointment, after the statements which have been made to him, and especially as Immel is not a citizen of Wisconsin.

"That's what I call capital punishment," as the boy said when his mother shut him up in the closet among the preserves.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Saturday Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.
The Washington Star says, it is confidently reported on the street that General Burnside has tendered his resignation of the command of the army of the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.
It is rumored that the entire cabinet will retire, leaving the President free to construct a new cabinet. This is probably incorrect, but it is not at all improbable that Messrs. Blair and Bates have tendered their resignations. One of the most prominent politicians in congress, this morning, expressed the hope that the President would accept the resignation of every man, civil or military, who shall offer it, with one solitary exception, and that man shall be Mr. Chase. He would accept Chase's resignation in any contingency, for the sake of the nation and cause.

A gentleman brings us the report that Charles Sumner has been tendered the portfolio of state. Mr. Sumner is, perhaps, of all our statesmen most conversant with foreign affairs. The resignation of Mr. Seward is confirmed by to-night's dispatches, and there is but little doubt that it is true.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.
The Washington Star of yesterday says: "A caucus of republican senators on the 16th, passed a resolution, by 16 to 13, requesting the President to dispense with Secretary Seward's services. On the 17th another caucus unanimously passed a substitute, recommending the President to remove Seward as a general invitation to the whole cabinet to resign. Mr. Seward and Assistant sent their resignations, requesting their immediate acceptance."

"The Secretary of the Treasury has completed the finance bill. It recommends a loan of \$900,000,000 at 7-30 per cent., and the repeal of the five-twenty act."

ALL has been quiet to-day, except two shots fired to disperse the gathering of bands of rebels on the plains opposite.

The enemy strongly pickets the river along our front.

Official reports of our losses in the late battle make the number less than reported, being less than 1,400 killed and 8,000 wounded, or a total of 9,400. A large portion of the wounded were of our army. We lost 200 prisoners, and took about as many.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.
It will be gratifying to the friends of soldiers wounded in the battle of Fredericksburg, to learn that upon their own application they can be sent to the military hospitals, in their respective states or in those adjoining.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.
Dispatches from the army of the Potomac say 600 of our dead were buried Wednesday, and 415 to-day. Nearly all the dead were found stripped of their clothes and lying naked on the ground. From official reports it is thought the proportion of killed to the wounded in the late battle is smaller than in any battle fought during the war.

In Gen. Reynolds' corps the official report of the losses is as follows: Gen. Double day's division, 190; Gen. Gibbon's division, 1,160; Gen. Mead's division, 1,480—total, 2,830.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.
The Richmond Dispatch of the 16th says the rebel loss at the Fredericksburg battle was 2,500. 1,100 wounded had arrived there and were on their way there on Monday night. They lost Generals Gregg and Cobb, and many field officers. The 3d South Carolina regiment was nearly annihilated.

The same paper states that the rebel positions back of Fredericksburg are impregnable.

Correspondence of the Evening Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 1861.
It is said that but little confidence of success was felt by Gen. Burnside at the time he was ordered to cross the river where he did, and attack the enemy when he did. But as the first duty of a soldier is to obey orders, the attempt to drive the enemy out of their fortifications was vigorously made, and the most undaunted courage was evinced by our army.

From repeated conversations with officers and privates who took part in the battle of Saturday, and who know the character of the works which were so bravely and so impotently charged by our troops, I am satisfied that it was utterly impossible to have carried those fortifications by storm, and that unless a flank or rear attack had been made, not all the troops under Gen. Burnside's command could have driven the enemy out of their fortifications.

The friends of speaker Grow are pressing him upon the President for the office of Secretary of the Interior.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 19, 1862.
Special to Chicago Tribune.—A gentleman who arrived to-day from Nashville, says there will be no movement of Gen. Rosecrans' army until he has obtained a large supply of provisions, and that he will have to wait the rise of the Cumberland before he can receive them.

The railroad is barely able to supply the daily consumption, and no stock can accumulate. The army has not more than one week's rations ahead.

The city is so fortified that no force the rebels can bring against it can capture it. Rosecrans proposes to make that his base of supplies, and to accumulate a large stock before moving.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.
A special Nashville dispatch, dated the 18th, to the Tribune, says Gen. Dodge with his cavalry has been fighting for all day in the vicinity of Centerville. Forrest has 1,000 and Dodge 2,500 cavalry. The latter has five pieces of artillery. Morgan is reported as moving to cut off the Louisville and Nashville railroad.

inforced at Goldsboro. There was heavy fighting there, yesterday, in which the enemy were repulsed with heavy loss."

MOBILE, Dec. 17.
The following is a special dispatch to the Advertiser, dated Vicksburg, 16th:
Two Yankee gunboats went up the river, yesterday, and another this morning. The Tribune learns that the Unionists fired on the train between Tupola and Okoloma. Nobody hurt. The train proceeded to Okoloma, which was immediately evacuated, and everything removed to Egypt. Saltillo was taken Monday forenoon, and Pontiac at 11 A. M., by 25 abolitionists, which is said to be the advance of 3000 who are marching through that country. Shannon was attacked by the federals at 2 o'clock the same day.

AVULSA, Ga., Dec. 17.
The steamer Herald arrived at a Confederate port to-day, with a valuable cargo and the remains of Gen. Tom Cobb. Major Generals Loring and Nell, recently commanding in Western Virginia, arrived at Jackson, Miss., recently, for duty in that department. Gen. Lovell was relieved by Loring.

In the Rappahannock battles, the Banner says, "Archers' brigade suffered severely. It was formerly commanded by Gen. Bob Hutton and Gen. Anderson, of Tenn., and consisted of the 1st, 4th and 7th Tenn. regiments. Gen. Hood, of Texas, commanded a division, and was mortally wounded. He was one of the best rebel generals."

Benuegard is expecting an attack at Charleston by land and water.

The Vicksburg Whig, of the 13th, says: Two Union gunboats went up the Yazoo river on the 9th inst. At Blakely's plantation they ran over two torpedoes, without doing mischief to the boats; fired four shots and withdrew.

The publication of the Memphis Appeal will soon be resumed at Jackson, Miss.

Morgan was reported in force at Manassas Friday night. Preparations were made for him. Gen. Stanley followed sharply with cavalry to Rural Hill, but found no signs of the enemy. We have reports that Morgan has crossed the Cumberland in strong force at Rome, above Manassas. No confirmation yet. A rebel detachment with artillery threw about fifteen shells yesterday evening where they supposed our pickets were. General Van Cleave sent a force after them and they she daddled.

Pemberton's army was at Grenada on the 12th inst. Price was six miles west. Tighman's division was six miles east. Van Dorn's headquarters were in Grenada.

The correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, giving an account of the Unionists crossing the Rappahannock, says: "The Unionists were resisted by Barksdale's Mississippi brigade. A shell from a Union gun knocked a tall chimney down upon the 17th Mississippi, wounding twenty-eight of them. The rebels lost 150 in this affair. Two rebel regiments sent to cover the retreat of the Mississippi regiments broke fled from the field."

Twenty rebels in United States overcoats attempted to surprise Col. Stanley's escort of twelve men, and were badly handled. Stanley's men fought severely, wounding the rebel commander, killing two or three, and chased the enemy home. This afternoon Stanley's brigade was attacked while foraging, and the enemy again repulsed. Three or four of them were wounded, as many killed, and six captured. The remainder of skirmishing during this week was in our favor. Reports continue to exaggerate the rebel strength—70,000 is a very big estimate.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 23.
Special to Herald.—Confirmation was received of reports of the reinforcement of the rebels by Van Dorn.

The Richmond Examiner, speaking of the recent fight, says our right wing drove the enemy back, killing three to one, and at night we had the ground occupied by the enemy's batteries in the morning. It says Longstreet's victory is complete. He drove the enemy into the streets of Fredericksburg, killing 5 to 10.

The Richmond Dispatch says Sigel has not more than 13,000 raw levies.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.
The official returns of the losses at Fredericksburg are as follows: Killed, 1,128; wounded, 9,105; missing, 2,078.

The Times says that Seward, yesterday, consented to resume his portfolio. Chase has his resignation under advisement. His decision will be announced to-day.

The Herald learns from Baltimore that the rebels are supposed to be moving large bodies of troops west. There are literally no troops in Richmond, or on the peninsula. Lee has 75,000 at Fredericksburg, excluding guerrillas. There are no other troops in Virginia, except 15,000 at Petersburg. There are 40,000 at Charleston, 30,000 at Savannah, and 25,000 at Mobile. The great strength of the rebels being concentrated towards Nashville and Vicksburg, and at each place there will be 100,000 troops in a few days.

The Times' Washington special announces the return of the committee on the conduct of the war from Plymouth. Halleck and Meigs will be examined Monday.

The Times' dispatch says that Burnside assumes all the responsibility, and firmly believes he could have carried the enemy's works on Sunday, had it not been opposed by his council of war.

A Richmond dispatch states that Gov. Letcher is determined to hold Union prisoners, taken recently by Gen. Floyd, in solitary confinement until Col. Thomas (alias French Lady) is released by Lincoln.

The Tribune says the rumored removal of Gen. Saxton is unfounded.

The Times' Washington correspondent says that Senator Wilson has been assured most explicitly by the secretary of war that Seward had nothing to do with the Banks expedition, and it is unjust to hold him responsible.

The Herald's army letter says that Sigel's forces are on the way to Fairfax Court House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.
There is a wide spread desire that Banks be appointed to a department. Resendens' friends express the opinion that he will decline the state portfolio, if offered. Nothing is positively known what Lincoln will do.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.
Flour down and heavy—6.50, 10 extra state, 6.50, 75 R II O. Wheat heavy and late lower—1.20, 21 Chicago spring, 1.21, 31 Milwaukee club, 1.38, 1st winter gold western. Demand notes, 1.27. Gold, 1.32.

Four persons, all members of one family, were drowned at Somers, Conn., on Sunday, by breaking through the ice. A man by the name of Scantling was endeavoring to rescue his three children, who had fallen into the pond, and he, as well as his children, was drowned. The children were all girls, the oldest sixteen years.

An Honorable Record.

We cheerfully comply with the request to publish the following, in relation to the soldier life of G. A. Horn, of this city, and an account of his death. The heroism, faithfulness and devotion of this young man in the defense of his adopted country, is worthy of the highest praise, and should be remembered and imitated by all:

Camp in the Field, near Brooklyn Station, Va., November 27th, 1862.

F. O. HORN—Dear Sir: Yours of the 20th, in regard to your brother, was received last night, and I hasten to answer it, though the task be a painful one. Your brother is dead. He died from wounds received at the great battle of Antietam. I tell you this, though I have received no official notice of it, but there are those here who were with him during his last moments on earth. I had supposed that you had been apprised of this before, but it seems that I was mistaken. I will make some notes of the history of your brother, which may be a comfort at least to you to know.

Your brother was a true and devoted soldier, one who was always ready and willing for duty, and on that account was loved by all for his daring bravery and willingness to perform every duty, regardless of danger. The last month of his life was a scene of constant strife and bloodshed. Both armies were active and desperate, and we were called upon to perform our full share of the work before us. We followed Pope through his campaign in Virginia, and rallied under the flag of McClellan to clear Maryland from the invading enemy. We were under fire some fourteen days while with Pope, and were engaged in several hard skirmishes, in which your brother always took an active part.

At the hard-fought battle of Gainesville, Aug. 28th, he distinguished himself, and received the admiration of the entire regiment. You have no doubt seen the account of this battle, and know it to have been a desperate engagement. At times it was almost a hand to hand fight. And it was in one of these close encounters that your brother distinguished himself, by charging up to the enemy's lines and bringing off with him a prisoner at the point of the bayonet, for which act he was highly complimented by the field officers as well as by his own company officers.

August 29th we were under fire—a long time, but took no part in the work. On the 30th, the day of the last Bull Run fight, we were again called upon to do our duty, which was well done, but still the day was lost. This was the last time that I ever saw your brother. I was severely wounded that day, and carried from the field, and have but just returned to my company. Your brother had been unhurt in all these days of fighting under Pope, and was taken into Maryland, where, I have been told, he performed his duty as willingly and bravely as ever before. He was in the terrible battle of South Mountain, Sept. 1st, where one of my lieutenants was severely wounded, and the company so reduced that it had but twelve men to take into the great battle of Antietam, Sept. 17th, and your brother was one of the devoted few. The company was in command of Lieut. Jones, the only officer left, who was shot through the side early in the action, and afterwards lost his right arm. He tells me that about this time he heard your brother had received a shot in his right arm, which was broken, and while being taken from the field he received his death wound, which was a shot through both hips.

I am told that he was taken to the brick hospital at Keedysville, Md., where he received every possible care; but nothing could save him, and he died, I am told, on the fifth day after being wounded, and was buried at that place. A head-board, I think, marks his grave. I will make further inquiries in regard to his death, as soon as I can find the parties who were with him, but this is all I can say at present, not having been back here long enough to get at all the facts in cases like his. If there are any questions you would like to ask, do so, and I will give you all the information possible.

I sympathize deeply with you and your family in the loss of an affectionate brother and a dutiful son; but this wicked war has caused thousands of such cases, and all that is left us is to hope and pray for a speedy termination of it, and for those who are left to perform their duty as faithfully as have those who are now gone forever from us.

HENRY B. CONVERSE,
Capt. Co. A, 2d Wisconsin.

Spec. Correspondence of the New York Tribune.
From the Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS REBEL ARMY DISTRICT,
December 16, 1862.

If the advance from Fredericksburg was not successful, the retreat certainly was. Gen. Lee, for once, has been outgeneraled. He expected to annihilate the Army of the Potomac, and probably would have done so if General Burnside had persisted in his attempt to carry the rebel stronghold. Had Gen. Lee had the faintest idea of what we were about last night he would have opened his whole line of batteries upon the city, hurled his infantry from their hiding places upon our rear and flanks, and rendered the safe retreat of the whole army absolutely impossible. He could, with ease, have sent as many men to the grave, the hospitals, and to his prisons in Richmond, as he did in the battle of the 13th. But, from all appearances, he knew nothing of what Gen. Burnside intended to do with his army. Even our pickets, not fifty yards from the enemy's, and not 500 yards from the suburbs of the city, knew nothing of the evacuation until daylight, and fifty of them were taken prisoners before they were able to reach the pontoon bridges.

The retreat commenced at 8 o'clock last evening, and before daylight this morning the entire three grand divisions of the army, with all their artillery and ammunition trains, and all the cavalry, were safe upon this side of the river. Not a single pontoon plank, or coil was lost. All the bridges are safe beyond the reach of shot or shell. Fifty pickets taken prisoners are the sum total of our loss in this movement. The night was the wind, rising to a stiff gale at midnight, carried the sound of the artillery and firing, passing over the river away from the rebel army, and the darkness and rain, which one might naturally think obstacles to so great an undertaking, contributed to its success.

The three grand divisions occupy nearly the same relative position they did before they crossed the river.

The army of the Potomac is still a magnificent one. It is, to be sure, smaller than it was a week ago, but larger by fifty thousand men than Gen. Lee's. We have not lost a single piece of artillery, and, I believe, not a single man at the guns. Our cavalry in numbers is still the same. The battle of Fredericksburg was one of the most singular on record. The loss, I am satisfied, was nearly all upon our side. The enemy's dead and wounded, I do not believe, will exceed two thousand. Gen. Lee brought to bear against us shell, round shot, grape, canister, minnie balls and buck shot. Opposed to this storm of every variety of ammunition, we simply used the bullets and bayonets of our infantry. Under the tremendous fire from the enemy's works upon the hills, it was absolutely impossible to obtain positions for our artillery. Ten batteries, it is true, were in constant action upon this side of the river, but the rebel batteries they commanded did not design to return a shot until Sunday.

All that we succeeded in doing was to keep one or two of the enemy's guns commanding our extreme right flank for an hour or two. I do not believe we disabled a single gun in the rebel intrenchments.

The army has shown every quality that an army can have. Never did its bravery show out more clearly; never was it better led. Not to speak of the policy of a direct attack upon an impregnable line of strong, fortified hills, by an army spread out upon an open plain, with a river in its rear, we will say, unhesitatingly, that no army could have attacked the position with better bravery, with better management, or with better promises of success. All that could have been done was done, and it remained only to sacrifice the army in fruitless and destructive efforts or to abandon the attempt.

The credit of having safely removed the army from its perilous position remains to Gen. Burnside. The credit of having well conducted the attack, and having secured the fullest co-operation and confidence of all the officers and soldiers of his command, is also his. Whether on him must come the blame for having attempted a direct attack upon so unassailable ground, I am unable to say. Certain it is that the belief of the officers of the army of the Potomac transfers the blame upon other shoulders. It is the universal verdict, as far as I have observed, that the General was acting under constraint in his plan of attack upon the enemy's position in the rear of Fredericksburg.

In the gloomy and discouraging events which have lately transpired, it is pleasing to record that the spirit of the army seems not to have lost the smallest amount of confidence in General Burnside, and the speedy triumph of a new plan of operations is most confidently looked for. Nothing like demoralization is seen, and on the contrary, there seems to exist a feeling of exultation that the army has been so safely removed, and that the enemy has failed to draw us again upon their line of hills, covered at every step with rifle pits and masked batteries.

GEN. HERRON HONORS THE TWENTIETH REGIMENT.—As will be seen by the following brief but expressive, official order, Gen. Herron has recognized, in a very marked manner, the gallantry of the twentieth regiment, as displayed in the battle of Prairie Grove, Wisconsin may well be proud of the twentieth:

CAMP PRAIRIE GROVE, ARKANSAS,
December 10th, 1862.
Governor E. Salomon:—I congratulate you and the state on the glorious conduct of the 20th Wisconsin infantry in the great battle of Prairie Grove. Nobly have they sustained the reputation of the state. I earnestly recognize the immediate promotion of Lt. Col. Bertram to Colonelcy.

J. J. HERRON,
Brig. Gen. Comd'g 1st and 3d Div'ns.

MARRIED.
At Magnolia, December 24, 1862, by L. H. Whitner, Mr. GILBERT TOWNSEND and Miss PEABODY McALL, both of Magnolia, W. Va.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Pocket Book Lost.
A POCKET BOOK was lost by the subscriber, on the 21st inst., on the street in this city, containing one hundred and fifty dollars, a note of fifty dollars, signed by Martin Dwyer, a payable to the order of the subscriber, and other papers of great value. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of the pocket book and contents.

GEORGE BRYNEN,
December 22d, 1862.

WANTED!
At the Rock River Iron Works, two or three good mechanics. Apply immediately.

HARRIS, GUILD, ANGEL & TYLER.
d2224d-vv

HOT FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

BEAUTIFUL TOILET BOTTLES, PERFUMES, BRUSHES, COLOGNE, POMADES, SOAPS, and a great variety of other Fancy Articles, together with

Elegant Kerosene Lamps, Just the thing for HOLIDAY GIFTS, at the SIGN OF THE GOLDEN MORTAR.

d2224f O. B. COLWELL.

Sugar Cured Hams.

NOW on hand and for sale in large or small quantities the best kind of Sugar Cured Smoked Hams and Shoulders. Also, Corned Beef, Hams, Shoulders, Sausages and Leaf Lard. Lard put up in crocks or tins for FAMILY USE at the Yellow Warehouse, opposite the Exchange Hotel.

M. F. PHELPS & CO.,
December 20th, 1862.

NIAGARA FALLS!

Lappin's Hall, CHRISTMAS NIGHT, FRANKENSTEIN'S PANORAMA of Niagara Falls and Rapids.

There will be Four Exhibitions Only. Thursday Evening, Dec. 25; Friday Evening, Dec. 26; Saturday Evening, Dec. 27.

Doors open at 6 1/2 o'clock, to commence at 7 o'clock. ALSO ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.

Tickets 25 cents; Children admitted for 10 cents on Saturday Evening. In the evenings they will be charged full price.

Third and Last Call.
All persons indebted to me by note now due or by account are hereby notified that I am about to leave the city, and my collection will be enforced and completed.

J. R. RICHARDSON, d2224h

Buckwheat Wanted!

A good Mill, 300 bushels. A liberal price will be paid.

Apply to HANCOCK & FUTERLAND, d2224i-vv

Wanted to Purchase!

A HOUSE in a central position in this city. Apply to

J. J. HERRON, d2224j

To Rent!

A DWELLING HOUSE near the business part of the city. Inquire of

S. A. HUDSON, d2224k

The Mutual Life Insurance Company OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.

Presents advantages in all respects equal, and in some superior, to those of other companies doing business in the northwest. Its rates, its plan of operations, and its basis, are identical with the best companies in this country and Europe. Its age, and consequently its accumulations, are not equal to theirs in amount, but in proportion to the age of risks, and amount at risk, they will compare favorably with the most successful.

Its assets, which have resulted solely from their accum

